

THE TREATY OF PEACE
BETWEEN FINLAND
AND THE
RUSSIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC

HELSINGFORS 1921

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THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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Treaty of Peace

**Between the Republic of Finland and the Russian Socialist
Federative Soviet Republic.**

The Government of the Republic of Finland and the Government of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, taking into consideration that Finland in the year 1917 declared herself an independent State and that Russia has recognized the independence and sovereignty of Finland within the boundaries of the Grand Duchy of Finland, and being desirous that the war which subsequently broke out between the two States should be terminated and permanent peaceful relations created between them, and that the relations arising out of the earlier political union between Finland and Russia be definitely settled, have agreed to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, and have thereto empowered:

**The Government of the Republic of
Finland:**

Juho Kusti Paasikivi.

Juho Heikki Vennola.

Alexander Frey.

Karl Rudolf Walden.

Väinö Tanner.

Väinö Voionmaa.

Väinö Gabriel Kivimäa.

The Government of the Russian
Socialist Federative Soviet
Republic:

Jaan Antonovitch Behrsin.

Platon Michailovitch Kerzhentsev.

Nikolai Sergejevitch Tihmeniev,

who, having assembled in the city of Dorpat and having exchanged their full powers, which were found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article 1.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty of Peace the state of war between the Contracting Powers will terminate and both States undertake to maintain mutual peace and good neighbourly relations.

Article 2.

The boundary between Finland and Russia shall run:

1. Dividing the Vaida bay in two, to the point of the eastern promontory at the bottom of the bay (approximately $69^{\circ} 57',0$ latitude and $31^{\circ} 58',5$ longitude);

thence along the meridian in a southerly direction until it cuts the northern chain of the lakes (approximately $69^{\circ} 55',0$ latitude);

thence in a southeasterly direction to the meridian line at $32^{\circ} 08',0$ longitude (approximately $69^{\circ} 51',0$ latitude) running as far as possible along the chain of the Tshervyaniya lakes;

thence to a point situated at $69^{\circ} 46',0$ latitude and $32^{\circ} 06',5$ longitude;

thence dividing in two the isthmus between the bay: Puumanki fjord (Bolshaya-Volovkovaya-Guba) and Oserko fjord projecting farthest into it to a point situated in the

centre of the neck of land between the mainland and the Sredni peninsula ($69^{\circ} 39',1$ latitude and $31^{\circ} 47',6$ longitude); and

thence in a straight line to the boundary mark No. 90 of the mountain Korvatunturi near Jaurijärvi lake at the hitherto existing boundary between Finland and Russia.

2. From the Korvatunturi boundary mark No. 90 near Jaurijärvi lake to Lake Ladoga and across it, and across the Isthmus of Carelia along the hitherto existing boundary between Finland and Russia to the point where this boundary meets the Gulf of Finland.

Note 1: The islands named Heinäsaaret (Ainovskie ostrova) and Kiisaaret shall be ceded to Finland.

Note 2: The boundary described in this Article is indicated by a red line on maps appended to this Treaty of Peace, namely, on Russian nautical chart No. 1279 and on a land map. With the direction of these maps the boundaries mentioned in the first paragraph of this Article must be traced on the spot, having regard, when necessary, to natural conditions. In the case of any discrepancies between the text of the Treaty and the nautical chart the latter shall have decisive significance in so far as the Kalastaja (Fishers') and Sredni peninsulas are concerned, but as to the rest of the boundary the text will be final.

Note 3. All longitudes are calculated from Greenwich.

Article 3.

The extent of the territorial waters of the Contracting Powers is four nautical miles from the shore, or where

there is an archipelago, from the farthest island or skerry rising above the level of the sea.

From this the following exceptions are made:

1. From the point where the land boundary between Finland and Russia reaches the Gulf of Finland to the meridian of the Styrssudd lighthouse, the extent of the territorial waters of Finland shall be one and one-half nautical miles, its boundary running at the beginning along the parallel.

From a point at the meridian of the Styrssudd lighthouse, latitude $60^{\circ} 08',9$, the boundary of the territorial waters of Finland shall run along a line which connects this point with a point south of Seitskär, latitude $59^{\circ} 58',8$ and longitude $28^{\circ} 24',5$ to the point where this line cuts the boundary of Finnish territorial waters of four nautical miles, west of the Styrssudd meridian.

2. From a point situated at the meridian of the southern extremity of the island of Hogland, one nautical mile south of the said extremity, the boundary of the territorial waters of Finland shall run in two straight lines, one of which runs in a direction of 61° and the other of 288° until these lines cut the boundary of the four nautical mile territorial waters of the island of Hogland.

3. The islands belonging to Finland outside the continuous territorial waters of Finland shall have surrounding territorial waters three nautical miles in extent.

From this, however, the following exceptions are made:

South of the islands of Seitskär and Lavansaari the boundary of the territorial waters of Finland shall run through the following points:

- (1) Latitude $60^{\circ} 00',5$ and longitude $28^{\circ} 31',4$.
- (2) Latitude $59^{\circ} 58',8$ and longitude $28^{\circ} 24',5$.
- (3) Latitude $59^{\circ} 58',0$ and longitude $27^{\circ} 55',0$.
- (4) Latitude $59^{\circ} 54',6$ and longitude $27^{\circ} 52',2$.

From a point situated at the meridian of the northern extremity of the Stora Tyterskär island, three nautical miles north of this extremity, the boundary of the territorial waters of Finland shall run in a straight line through a point at the meridian of the northern extremity of Rödsjär, one nautical mile north of this extremity, to the point where this line cuts the boundary of the three nautical mile territorial waters of Rödsjär.

4. Finland does not oppose nor will she in the future oppose the boundary of Russian territorial waters in the eastern part of the Gulf of Finland running as follows:

Along the boundary of the territorial waters of Finland, beginning at the termination of the land boundary between Finland and Russia on the coast of the Gulf of Finland, to a point at the meridian of the Styrsudd lighthouse, latitude $60^{\circ} 08',9$;

thence to a point south of Seitskär, latitude $59^{\circ} 58',8$ and longitude $28^{\circ} 24',5$;

thence to a point in latitude $59^{\circ} 58',0$ and longitude $27^{\circ} 55',0$;

thence toward the beacon of Vigrund until the line thus drawn cuts the general boundary of the Russian four nautical mile territorial waters; and

thence along this boundary.

Note 1. The boundaries of all these territorial waters are shown on Russian nautical charts Nos. 1492 and 1476, appended to the present Treaty. In case of any discrepancies between the text and the charts, the charts shall be final.

Note 2. All longitudes are calculated from Greenwich.

Article 4.

The territory of Petsamo (Petchenga), being bounded as follows: In the southeast and east:

by the boundary line mentioned in paragraph 1 of Article 2.

In the west:

by the hitherto existing frontier between Russia and Finland from the Korvatunturi boundary mark No. 90 near the Jaurijärvi lake, to the boundary mark of the three countries, No. 94, where the frontiers of Finland, Russia and Norway meet; and

In the northwest:

by the hitherto existing frontier between Russia and Norway;

Shall, together with its territorial waters, immediately upon the coming into force of the present Treaty be ceded by Russia to Finland for ever to be owned by Finland with full rights of sovereignty, and Russia renounces in favour of Finland all her rights and title over the territory thus ceded.

Russia shall withdraw her troops from the Petchenga territory within 45 days from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Article 5.

Within one month from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Governments of Finland and Russia shall select each two members of a special commission, which shall within nine months survey and trace the frontiers as stated in paragraph 1 of Article 2.

Article 6.

1. Finland undertakes not to maintain in the waters of that part of the coast of the Arctic Ocean which shall be owned by her, any warships and other armed vessels, excepting, first, armed vessels of less than one hundred tons' displacement, which Finland shall have a right to

maintain without restrictions, and, secondly, at most fifteen warships and other armed vessels, each of a displacement not exceeding 400 tons.

Finland undertakes likewise not to maintain in the said waters submarine vessels and armed aeroplanes.

2. Finland also undertakes not to erect on this coast fortified ports, naval bases, and naval repair yards, which in extent are larger than necessary for the above-mentioned ships and their equipment.

Article 7.

Each Contracting Power shall grant to the citizens of the other Contracting Power the right to carry on fishing and to pass freely with their fishing craft within the territorial waters of the Arctic coast ceded to Finland, as well as within the territorial waters of the north and east coasts, remaining in the possession of Russia, of the Fishers' peninsula (Kalastajan saarento) as far as the promontory of Sharapov.

2. In the coastal territory mentioned in the preceding paragraph the citizens of both countries have a right to go ashore and to build necessary lodging and supply shelters, also other buildings and plants required for fisheries and fish preparation.

3. The Contracting Powers undertake to make a special agreement after the coming into force of the present Treaty concerning the conditions and the regulation of the fishing rights and the right for fishing craft to enter the territorial waters mentioned in paragraph 1.

Article 8.

The Russian State and Russian citizens are granted the free right of transit through the Petchenga territory to Norway and back.

2. Goods transported through the Petchenga territory from Russia to Norway, as well as goods transported

through the same territory from Norway to Russia, shall be freed from inspection and supervision except such supervision as is indispensable for the regulation of transit traffic. No customs duty, transit or other fees shall be levied on these goods.

The above mentioned supervision of transit goods shall be permitted only in the form prescribed by established usage of international traffic in cases of this kind.

Russian citizens who travel through the Petchenga territory to Norway and returning from Norway to Russia, shall have the right of free transit on passports issued by the proper Russian authorities.

4. Conformably to general regulations in force unarmed Russian aeroplanes have a right to maintain through the Petchenga territory aerial traffic between Russia and Norway.

5. The routes of transit on which passengers and goods are permitted to pass and be transported without hindrance through the Petchenga territory from Russia to Norway and back, and the detailed conditions for the application of the regulations mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, as well as the method of organizing the Russian consular representation in the Petchenga territory shall be established by a special agreement to be made between Finland and Russia after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Article 9.

Citizens of Russia domiciled in the Petchenga territory will *ipso facto* acquire Finnish citizenship; however, persons who have reached eighteen years of age shall within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty be entitled to opt for Russian citizenship. The option of a husband will cover his wife, provided they have not mutually agreed otherwise, and option by pa-

rents will cover their children under eighteen years of age.

Persons who have opted for Russian citizenship shall have a right within the ensuing twelve months to emigrate freely from the territory and to carry with them all their movable property free of customs duty or export tax. Such persons shall preserve all their rights to immovable property which they leave in the Petchenga territory.

Article 10.

Finland shall withdraw her military forces from the communes of Repola and Porajärvi within fortyfive days after the coming into force of the present Treaty and these communes shall be reincorporated with the Russian State and attached to the autonomous territory of East Carelia, which shall be formed of the Carelian population in the governments of Archangel and Olonets, and enjoy the right of national self-determination.

Article 11.

Concerning the union of the communes of Repola and Porajärvi with the autonomous territory of East Carelia, mentioned in the preceding Article, the following further conditions are agreed to in favour of the local population:

1. The inhabitants of the communes are granted complete amnesty in accordance with the provisions of Article 35 of the present Treaty.

2. The local maintenance of order within the limits of the communes for two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be entrusted to a militia organized by the local inhabitants.

3. The inhabitants of the communes are guaranteed the right of ownership to all their movable property within the confines of the communes, as well as the right to hold and use lands and other immovable property owned and

cultivated by them within the limits of the legislation of the autonomous territory of East Carelia.

4. All inhabitants of these communes so desiring shall have the right, within a year from the coming into force of the present Treaty, freely to emigrate from Russia. Those who thus emigrate from Russia shall be entitled to carry with them all their movable property, and shall, within the limits of the legislation of the autonomous territory of East Carelia, preserve all rights to their immovable property left by them within the confines of the communes.

5. Citizens of Finland and Finnish companies, who have timber felling contracts made before June 1, 1920, shall preserve their right to execute the timber felling in the said communes in accordance with these contracts within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty and to remove the timber.

Article 12.

The Contracting Powers shall in principle favour the neutralization of the Gulf of Finland and the entire Baltic Sea, and undertake to coöperate for its realization.

Article 13.

Finland shall undertake the military neutralization of the following islands belonging to her in the Gulf of Finland: Someri (Sommarö), Narvi (Nervö), Peninsaari, Lavansaari, Suur Tytärsaari (Stora Tyterskär), Pieni Tytärsaari (Lilla Tyterskär) and Rödskär. This military neutralization shall mean that no fortifications, batteries, military observation stations, wireless stations of a power exceeding one-half kilowatt, military ports and naval bases, military property and war supply stores, shall be erected or placed on these islands nor shall military forces in excess of the number required for the maintenance of order be stationed there.

On the islands of Someri (Sommarö) and Narvi (Nervö), however, Finland shall have the right to maintain military observation stations.

Article 14.

Immediately after the coming into force of the present Treaty, Finland shall take action for the military neutralization, with international guarantee, of the island of Hogland. This neutralization shall mean that no fortifications, batteries, wireless stations with power exceeding one kilowatt, military ports and naval bases, military property, and war supply stores shall be erected or placed on this island, nor shall military forces in excess of the number required for the maintenance of order be stationed there.

Russia undertakes to support the securing of the international guarantee afore mentioned.

Article 15.

Finland undertakes to remove within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the breech blocks, sights and directing equipment of the guns and ammunition from the fortifications of Ino and Puumala, and to destroy these fortifications within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Finland likewise undertakes to refrain from erecting armoured towers and batteries the firing sectors of which make it possible to fire beyond the boundary of the territorial waters of Finland on the coast between Styrssudd and Inonniemi, within 20 kilometres of the coast; also from erecting batteries having a range beyond the boundary of the territorial waters of Finland, on the coast between Inonniemi and Rajajoki river, within 20 kilometres from the coast.

Article 16.

1. The Contracting Powers undertake to refrain from maintaining military establishments which may be used for offensive purposes on Lake Ladoga or on rivers and canals

flowing into it as well as on the Neva as far as the Ivanoffski rapids (Ivanovskie Porogi). They shall, however, have a right to maintain war vessels of a displacement not exceeding one hundred tons, not being armed with larger than forty-seven millimetre calibre guns, and naval bases necessary for vessels of this size.

Russia shall have the right, however, to pass vessels of war to her inland waters through the canals on the south shore of Lake Ladoga, or, if hindrance to navigation occurs in the canals, then in such cases also through the southern portion of Lake Ladoga.

2. In case the neutralization of the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea be realized, the Contracting Powers also agree to the neutralization of Lake Ladoga.

Article 17.

Russia grants to Finnish merchant and cargo vessels passage without hindrance on the Neva between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga on the same conditions as to Russian vessels. These vessels, however, shall not carry war materials or military supplies.

The Contracting Powers agree that in the event of either Contracting Power so desiring, negotiations shall be commenced at the latest within one year after the request has been presented, for the purpose of arriving at an agreement supplementary to the provisions of this Article. This, however, shall not prevent the exercise of the right herein granted.

Article 18.

The water level of Lake Ladoga shall not be changed without previous agreement between Finland and Russia.

Article 19.

Customs inspection, fisheries, the care of navigation establishments, maintenance of order in portions of the Gulf of Finland outside of territorial waters, clearing

this free portion of the Gulf of Finland of mines, the issuing of provisions regarding pilotage and questions concerning other similar matters shall be submitted to one or more mixed Finnish-Russian commissions for consideration.

Article 20.

1. The Contracting Powers shall take immediate action after the coming into force of the present Treaty in order to effect an agreement concerning passport and customs formalities and in general the regulation of border traffic on the Isthmus of Carelia, taking into account local conditions and the practical needs on both sides.

2. The border traffic in other parts of the frontier between Finland and Russia shall also be regulated by separate agreements.

3. After the coming into force of the present Treaty a mixed commission shall be appointed without delay to draft a proposal for the regulation of the conditions afore mentioned.

Article 21.

1. The Contracting Powers agree at the first opportunity after the coming into force of the present Treaty to begin negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement for the regulation of traffic and rafting of wood products on waters running from the territory of one Contracting Power into the territory of the other.

This agreement must be prepared on the basis that traffic and rafting on such waters is permitted by both sides without hindrance across the boundary as well as through the territory of each Contracting Power to the sea, and that especially as concerns rafting, the citizens of both Contracting Powers are granted the rafting rights enjoyed by the most favoured rafting men.

2. The Contracting Powers shall likewise begin negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement for the maintenance of a main channel, also the regulation of fisheries, and the development of pisciculture in the waters men-

tioned in the preceding paragraph, as well as in the waters along the common frontier of the Contracting Powers.

Article 22.

The property of the Russian State and Government institutions situated in Finland is transferred without indemnity to the ownership of the Government of Finland. In like manner the property of the Finnish State and Government institutions situated in Russia is transferred without indemnity to the ownership of the Russian State.

Note: Each of the Contracting Powers reserves for itself from its former State property situated in the other country, three items of city realty, including the ground and buildings, for the purposes of its diplomatic and consular representation.

Article 23.

1. The Government of Finland undertakes without delay after the coming into force of the present Treaty to return to the Russian State Russian ships and water craft within its territory or in its use, left in 1918, as specified in a list appended to the present Treaty.

2. If private individuals or companies submit demands in reference to the ships to be returned to the Russian State, the Government of Russia shall release Finland from all liability arising out of the delivery of these ships to Russia, and undertakes to answer for all demands for indemnity which possibly may be submitted to the Government of Finland. The Government of Russia assumes the determination of the ownership of these ships and claims in this regard must, therefore, be submitted to it.

3. Ships belonging to citizens of Finland and companies domiciled there which the Russian Government has requisitioned during the world war without payment of

indemnity to the owners, as well as Finnish ships which without indemnity have come into the possession of the Russian State, the Government of Russia undertakes to return to their former owners. The ships mentioned in this Article are enumerated in a list appended to the present Treaty.

Article 24.

Neither of the Contracting Powers demands of the other Contracting Power an indemnity for war expenses.

Finland will not participate in the payment of expenses incurred by Russia in connection with the world war of 1914—18.

Article 25.

Neither Contracting Power is liable to answer for the national debt or other obligations of the other Contracting Power.

Article 26.

The debts and other liabilities of the Russian State and Government institutions to the Government of Finland and to the Bank of Finland, as well as the debts and other liabilities of the Finnish State and Government institutions to the Russian State and Government institutions shall be mutually considered as discharged.

This also results in the termination of the contract made between the Governments of Finland and Russia in 1917 for the delivery of grain, as well as the foreign exchange agreement between the Bank of Finland and the Credit Chancery of Russia of the same year.

Article 27.

Russia recognizes that Finland is not liable for damages suffered by citizens or companies, being nationals of a third party, caused by acts of Russian authorities during the world war before Finland became independent, as regards ships or other property which they have had

in Finland. Claims of this nature must be submitted to the Government of Russia.

Article 28.

Citizens of Finland and juridical persons domiciled in Finland, as regards their property in Russia as well as in their claims for debts, damage indemnity and other claims against the Russian State and Government institutions, shall have the same rights and privileges as have been granted, or will hereafter be granted, by Russia to the citizens of the most favoured nation.

Article 29.

1. The Contracting Powers undertake to hand over, at the first opportunity, the archives and documents pertaining to public departments and institutions and now kept in their territory which concern exclusively or in the main the other Contracting Power or its history.

The Government of Russia, accordingly, shall also hand over to the Government of Finland the archives of the office of the Secretary of State for the former Grand Duchy of Finland. Such documents in the said archives, however, as concern exclusively or in the main Russia or her history, shall be handed over to the Government of Russia. The Government of Finland shall have the right to take copies of the documents thus passing into the possession of Russia.

2. The Government of Russia undertakes to hand over to the Government of Finland copies of the most recent topographical and nautical maps or charts covering the territory of Finland, which are found in the possession of the Russian Government, as well as the material concerning the unfinished trigonometrical survey work in Finland.

Article 30.

The Government of Finland undertakes to reserve in the Halila sanatorium situated in the parish of Uusi-kirkko, for the use of the residents of the city of Petrograd

and its environs for a period of ten years, one-half of the hospital beds on the same conditions as granted to citizens of Finland.

Article 31.

After the coming into force of the present Treaty the economic relations between the Contracting Powers will be renewed.

To this end the Contracting Powers immediately after the coming into force of the present Treaty will appoint a special commission composed of representatives of both Powers to prepare a proposal for the regulation of the commercial relations between the Contracting Powers and the conclusion of a commercial treaty.

Article 32.

Until such time as a commercial treaty shall be concluded, the following temporary regulations shall be observed in commercial relations between Finland and Russia, which each of the Contracting Powers is entitled to terminate by giving notice six months in advance to the other Party.

1. The carriage of transit goods going through the territory of one of the Contracting Powers shall be permitted on all routes open or to be opened for transit traffic. Such provisions, however, as have been made concerning the regulation of the traffic, the capacity of the transit traffic facilities, the domestic traffic needs and public safety shall be observed.

2. The freight rates and other carrying charges on the State railways and State vessels for transit goods shall be no higher than the domestic rates for similar goods. As regards other charges to be made on these goods, the principle of the most favoured nation shall be observed.

If the collection of freight charges be entirely abolished for transportation of domestic goods in Russia, the freight rates for transit goods coming from Finland shall be no higher than those charged on transit goods of the most favoured nation.

3. On goods which are shipped from one country into the other, no higher freight or other carrying charges shall be collected than provided for domestic transportation of similar goods.

If the collection of charges for domestic transportation of goods within the territory of the Russian State be entirely abolished, the freight rates and other carrying charges on Finnish goods shall be no higher than those charged on the goods of the most favoured nation.

4. Import, export, and transit prohibition on both sides are permitted only on the basis of legislation pertaining to public safety, public health, goods containing alcohol, and also the regulation of domestic economic life.

5. The Contracting Powers reserve to themselves the right to place under monopoly various branches of trade and industry.

6. The freight and passenger vessels of the Contracting Powers shall have a right to enter all ports of the other Contracting Power, to use the harbour facilities and to pass through such territorial waters, inland waters, rivers and canals of the other country as have been opened or in the future will be opened to the domestic vessels of such country, by observing the regulations in force or to be enacted in the future for the regulation of domestic vessels in such country, and the regulations arising out of the maintenance of public safety and customs supervision.

Charges collected from the vessels of the other country and for their cargoes, as well as the charges for the use of harbour facilities, shall be no higher than the charges collected from the vessels and cargoes of the most favoured nation.

Exceptions from these regulations may be made with respect to cabotage and fishing craft. Traffic between the ports on the Baltic Sea and ports on seas proper and inland seas bordering on Russia shall not be considered to be cabotage.

Russian merchant and passenger vessels may ply in all traffic channels in the territorial waters of Finland open to Finnish vessels, on condition that they conform to regulations in force in Finland concerning pilotage of foreign vessels.

7. Finnish products of nature and of home industry, and manufactured goods, when exported into Russia, are free of all customs and other import charges.

Article 33.

The Contracting Powers shall without delay after the coming into force of the present Treaty take the necessary action for the regulation of railway traffic between Finland and Russia so that direct traffic without change of train by passengers or the reloading of goods may be possible from Finland to Russia and from Russia to Finland, from and to stations between Rajajoki and Petrograd, including the station of Petrograd, and shall open negotiations for uniting the railway systems of both countries and the effecting of direct communications between them.

Article 34.

The postal and telegraph connection between Finland and Russia will be renewed after the coming into force of the present Treaty, and a special convention to this effect shall be concluded between the Contracting Powers.

The Government of Finland will not oppose the three direct telegraph-lines (formerly designated by the Nos. 13, 60 and 42) which traverse the territory of Finland from Rajajoki to Nystad, connecting Petrograd with Stockholm, Newcastle and Fredericia, and which the Government of Finland by agreement dated January 9, 1920, has placed at the disposal of the Great Northern Telegraph Company («Det Store Nordiske Telegraf-Selskab») for the telegraphic correspondence of Russia, being left to the exclusive use by the Russian State to the end of the year 1946 for the exchange of telegrams, on condition that the provisions

of the said agreement for the regulation of exchange of telegrams be observed. For the use of these lines the Russian State will pay to the State of Finland, in accordance with the provisions of the international telegraph convention and the rules appended thereto, the transit payment due to Finland as an independent State, until such time as by agreement between the States concerned the payment shall be made by the sender. Similarly shall be reserved to the Russian State for the same period its rights, under the contract concluded by it with The Great Northern Telegraph Company, over two cables between Nystad and Grisslehamn maintaining direct telegraphic connection with Sweden.

Article 35.

1. Citizens of Finland sojourning in Russia and Russian citizens sojourning in Finland shall be allowed to return to their native land after the coming into force of the present Treaty, provided they are not imprisoned in the other country for heinous crimes.

2. Prisoners of war of the Contracting Powers shall be returned to their native land as soon as possible. The Contracting Powers shall by special agreement decide the order in which the repatriation shall occur.

3. Other citizens of the other State who are detained because of the state of war or for political reasons shall be immediately released and at the first opportunity returned to their native land.

4. A citizen of Finland or Russia who has been sentenced to punishment for a political crime committed for the benefit of the other Contracting Power, or because of his connection with the armed forces or Government organs of the other Contracting Power, or because he has committed a punishable act for the purpose of carrying into effect national self-determination, shall be freed from undergoing further punishment and shall be immediately released. If he be prosecuted for such crime and

imprisoned but not yet sentenced, or if no charge has yet been lodged against him, the right to prosecute shall lapse whether he be within or without the boundaries of the country. and hereafter such prosecution shall not be commenced.

If he either in connection with such act, or separately, has committed other crimes against the existing political and social order of his country and has thereafter fled into the territory of the other Contracting Power, he shall have the benefit of the amnesty granted in his native land for such crime in like manner as those prosecuted and sentenced who remained in their native country.

Article 36.

The diplomatic and consular relations of the Contracting Powers shall be arranged immediately after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

After the coming into force of the present Treaty the Contracting Powers will begin the preparation of a convention concerning the consular service.

Article 37.

For the carrying into effect of the present Treaty as well as for the decision of such questions pertaining to public and private law as arise out of the present Treaty a mixed Finnish-Russian commission shall be appointed immediately after the coming into force of the present Treaty which shall be authorized to appoint sub-committees from its membership for the consideration of territorial questions, the arrangement of economic relations, the exchange of prisoners of war and refugees and also, when necessary, for other matters.

The composition and the agenda of the commission mentioned in this Article shall be prescribed by an agreement hereafter to be made. The function of each sub-committee and its rights and duties, shall be prescribed by separate instructions issued by the commission.

When the sub-committee is unable to reach a decision because the opposing votes are equal in number, the question shall be referred to the decision of a plenary session of the commission. If the vote in the commission is also evenly divided, the question shall be referred to the decision of the Governments.

Article 38.

This Treaty of Peace has been prepared in the Finnish, Swedish and Russian languages and all texts are equally authentic.

Concurrent with the exchange of the ratifications the Contracting Powers shall sign the French text, which also is authentic.

Article 39.

This Treaty of Peace shall be ratified. The exchange of the ratifications will take place in Moscow.

This Treaty of Peace becomes legally effective immediately after the exchange of the ratifications has taken place.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Powers have signed the present Treaty with their names and seals.

The original has been prepared in duplicates in all the above mentioned languages and undersigned at Dorpat this fourteenth day of October in the year nineteen hundred and twenty.

Protocol of the eighteenth general session of the conference concerning peace negotiations between Finland and Russia held at the house of the Esthonian students' corporation in the city of Dorpat on Thursday the fourteenth day of October 1920, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The following were present at the session:

The Finnish Plenipotentiaries Messrs Paasikivi, Vennola, Frey, Walden, Tanner, Voionmaa and Kivilinna;

The Russian Plenipotentiaries Messrs Behrsin, Kerzhentsev and Tihmeniev;

The Finnish experts Messrs Ahonen, Schwanck and Hannikainen, and

The Russian experts Messrs Yegoriev, Behrens, Selenyi, Smirnov and Udalov.

As secretaries acted the undersigned Pajula for the Finnish Plenipotentiaries and the undersigned Tchernyh for the Russian Plenipotentiaries.

1. *Paasikivi*: I beg to open the session. We have advanced so far that we have the complete Treaty ready before us, and we can sign it at this session. However, before we proceed to perform this our last duty, certain declaratione will be made on both sides to be entered in the protocol of this session. I beg first to call upon the honourable chairman of the Russian Plenipotentiaries.

2. *Behrsin*: On behalf of the Russian Plenipotentiaries I have to make the following declarations:

A. Declaration by the Russian Plenipotentiaries concerning self-government for East Carelia.

The Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic guarantees to the Carelian population in the governments of Archangel and Olonets the following rights:

(1) The Carelian population in the governments of Archangel and Olonets shall enjoy the rights of national self-determination.

(2) The part of East Carelia inhabited by this population shall constitute a territory, autonomous in its internal affairs, belonging on federative principles to the Russian State.

(3) Questions relating to this territory shall be decided by a popular representative body, to be elected by the local population, this body enjoying the right of self-taxation for the needs of the territory, of issuing ordinances affecting local interests, and for organizing matters of internal administration.

(4) The language of the local population shall be the language of the administration, the jurisdiction and the popular education.

(5) The autonomous territory of East Carelia shall have the right to organize its economic life according to its local needs and in conformity with the general economic organization of the Republic.

(6) In connection with the reorganization of the military measures of defence of the Russian Republic a militia will be organized on the autonomous territory of East Carelia with a view to the disbandment of the standing army and the substitution for it of a popular militia for the purposes of local defence.

B. Declaration by the Russian Plenipotentiaries concerning the position of the Ingermanlanders in Russia.

The second declaration concerns the Ingermanlanders:

The Russian Plenipotentiaries declare, in the name of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, that the Finnish population in the government of Petrograd shall fully enjoy the same rights and privileges as those granted by the Russian laws to minority nationalities. This implies in particular that:

The said Finnish population shall have the right, within the limits of the general laws and ordinances of the State, freely to organize its system of popular education, its communal and intercommunal administration, and its local jurisdiction;

The right to take every necessary joint measure for the promotion of its economic welfare;

The right to carry into effect the above mentioned matters by means of necessary representative and executive institutions, which shall receive sufficient subsidies from public means in conformity with existing legislation:

The right freely to use the language of the local population in matters concerning popular education as well as in other internal affairs.

C. Declaration by the Russian Plenipotentiaries concerning refugees to Finland from the governments of Petrograd, Olonets and Archangel.

The third declaration concerns the refugees.

In accordance with the Article concerning amnesty, contained in the Treaty of Peace between Finland and Russia, such persons belonging to the Finnish population in the government of Petrograd and to the Carelian population in the governments of Olonets and Archangel as have fled from their homes shall receive complete political amnesty and be entitled to return to their homes.

In consequence hereof the Soviet Government restores to them the economic rights enjoyed by Russian citizens in conformity with general laws and statutes, and is prepared to take necessary steps for the assistance of those

whose economic subsistence has been rendered impossible on account of the destruction of their buildings and other property as well as for lack of seed.

D. Declaration by the Russian Plenipotentiaries concerning the communes of Repola and Porajärvi.

Although the Russian Plenipotentiaries consider that the interests of the inhabitants of the communes of Repola and Porajärvi have been fully secured by the provisions contained in the Treaty of Peace, as well as by the shelter of self-government to be enjoyed by the whole autonomous territory of East Carelia, yet, in order to remove all grounds, even apparent ones, for unrest, the Russian Plenipotentiaries declare that, unless on the Finnish side a concentration of troops occurs in the regions adjacent to the said territory, or unless the said territory is threatened with danger of war, Russia will not within the confines of these communes during the now ensuing two years maintain troops or other armed forces, except such small number of watchmen as may be necessary for the guarding of the frontier and customs supervision.

We have no further declarations to make.

3. *Paasikivi*: The Finnish Plenipotentiaries have taken notice of the statements and declarations made on behalf of the Russian Plenipotentiaries.

On their own behalf the Finnish Plenipotentiaries desire to have the following entry made in the protocol of the session, relating to the interpretation of Articles 28 and 23 of the Treaty of Peace.

E. Declaration by the Finnish Plenipotentiaries concerning the interpretation of Articles 28 and 23 in the Treaty of Peace and concerning the appointment of military and naval attachés.

As has been pointed out by us several times, the question relating to whatever claims for debts, damage indemnities

and other claims may be raised by individual Finnish citizens or juridical persons in Finland against the Russian State or Russian Government institutions, falls beyond the scope of the present Treaty of Peace, for which reason no agreement concerning them has been made here, except that Russia in regard to them guarantees what has been said in Article 28 of the Treaty of Peace.

This also naturally applies to the rights and claims of those Finnish shipowners whose vessels are in Russia and who, according to Article 23, cannot get them back.

In addition to this the Plenipotentiaries of both Parties have agreed that neither of the Contracting Powers shall oppose that one of the Contracting Powers, after diplomatic relations have been commenced, sends military and naval attachés to the other Contracting Power in accordance with generally accepted international usage.

No further declarations remain to be made on behalf of the Finnish Plenipotentiaries.

In the circumstances we have now to proceed to the signing of the Treaty of Peace.

The Treaty of Peace will be signed in duplicates, of which one copy shall be retained by each of the Contracting Parties.

[F. The Treaty of Peace was now signed.]

4. *Paasikivi*: We have thus performed our last official duty and our work is ended.

G. Concluding Speeches.

5. *Behrsin*: (standing up): In the name of the Russian Plenipotentiaries and of the Russian Soviet Government I beg to express the profound satisfaction that the labours of our Conference have been happily concluded. On this solemn occasion I do not want to speak at any great length, I have only a few words to say.

As in every case where conflicting interests meet, so also, and particularly, when the conclusion of peace is concerned, the demands of both parties cannot be completely fulfilled. A conclusion of peace, following on such relations as have existed between Russia and Finland, is possible only on the basis of mutual concessions. Even though on one side or the other there may remain some feeling of dissatisfaction, I beg, however, to express my conviction that this Treaty of Peace is, in the main, in conformity with justice and satisfies the legitimate interests of both parties. Through a rational and wise policy on both sides the peoples of both Russia and Finland may derive great advantages from the Treaty now concluded. The most important result of this Treaty is that it is only from this day onward that normal relations commence between the two States. This is the great and truly historic significance of this Treaty of Peace.

By this Treaty not only does the abnormal condition come to an end which has prevailed during the last period of nearly three years, but also the whole of that past which rose out of the oppression of the Finnish people by Russian tsarism. Soviet-Russia is proud of being the first Power to grant to small nations, which the ruling classes formerly oppressed, the possibility of self-determination, the possibility to organize their life freely.

I conclude my brief remarks by expressing my feelings of gratitude, first of all to the people and Government of Esthonia who have extended to our Peace Conference the hospitality of their country.

Also I beg on behalf of the Russian Plenipotentiaries to express our special thanks to the Esthonian students' corporation in whose house our duties have been performed.

Finally I express on behalf of our Plenipotentiaries our profound gratitude to all those who have assisted both Peace delegations and worked conjointly with them and

helped us to arrive at a happy conclusion of our difficult task.

6. *Paasikivi* (standing up): I, too, beg to say a few words now that our work has come to an end.

Our labours of long duration have led to the result that we now have been able to confirm by our signatures the Treaty of Peace between Finland and Russia.

We have had great difficulties to overcome. It is natural that it should be so, because the tasks entrusted to us have been multiform and far-reaching. We have had to settle questions arising out of the political union, lasting for over a century, between Finland and Russia, and to lay a new foundation for the future relations between the two countries. At times the outlook for the success of our labours has been gloomy. But both delegations have been inspired by a desire to come to a positive result, and so the work has been continued, and repeated efforts have been made to get over the difficulties. The agreement that has been made is the outcome of compromises. We, the representatives of Finland, express at the termination of our joint labours the sincere hope that this Treaty of Peace, having been duly ratified, will be the foundation for the relations between Finland and Russia, fruitful and advantageous to both peoples. We, too, beg respectfully to express our gratitude to the Estonian people and Government for the friendliness and hospitality which we have enjoyed during our work. Likewise it is my agreeable duty on behalf of the Finnish Plenipotentiaries to thank the Estonian students' corporation *Eesti Üliõpilaste Selts* for their having placed their home at the disposal of the Peace conference and for the courtesy they have during this time so abundantly shown us. Finally I, too, on behalf of the Finnish Plenipotentiaries beg to thank all those who have in one way or another taken part in these our joint labours.

The final session has thus come to an end, and I beg now to conclude it.

The session ended at 4 o'clock P. M.

(Signed)

Secretary for the Finnish
Plenipotentiaries:

O. Pajula.

Secretary for the Russian
Plenipotentiaries:

A. Tchernyh.